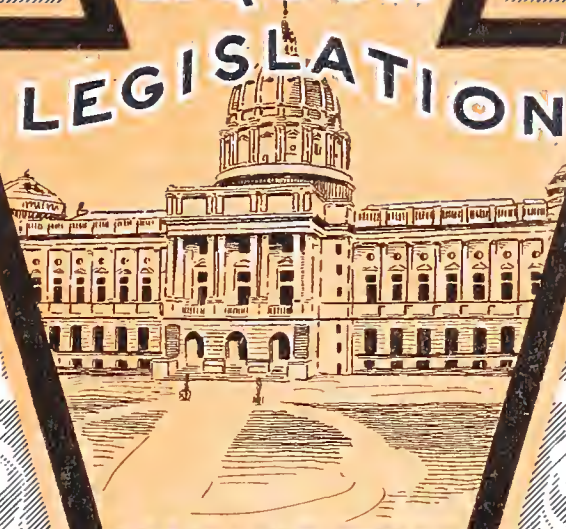


LIQUOR LEGISLATION



The Liquor Traffic and Social Club as They
Exist in Pennsylvania Today.

Comments of the Press.

Impressions of Men of Prominence.

An Idea of the Political Atmosphere.





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Cassius W Ramsey



LIQUOR LEGISLATION

BY
CASSIUS W. RANNEY

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CASSIUS W. RANNEY, NEW CASTLE, PENNA.
ROOM FOUR, DEAN BUILDING

INTRODUCTION

IN view of the fact that the 1915 Session of the Pennsylvania Legislature will probably enact or amend and make radical changes in our present existing liquor laws, this book may interest you.

Yours very truly,

CASSIUS W. RANNEY



(From the New Castle News, Saturday, December 12, 1914)

The squire is a fearless writer and doesn't care what people think when he thinks he is right.—Editor.



This pamphlet is sent forth on its mission with grateful acknowledgment to Him in whose name we trust for all blessings and good things.

In this book I have outlined the author's conception of this great present-day liquor problem and especially a conception of what has been doing in Lawrence county where for the past four years it has been dry territory.

Note the author's change of opinion in the proposition as you read.
WHAT A MAN FOUND OUT AFTER HE THOUGHT HE KNEW
EVERYTHING—IS WHAT COUNTED.

Some individuals are like the hind sled on a pair of bob sleds—always seemingly trying to get ahead and be the front sled. The facts are that their place is where they belong and where God in all wisdom created and qualified them to fill. Each of us have an important place to fill and in some channel of our daily lives can be very useful and be of great use to others.

While we have been taught the chief end of man is to glorify God and praise Him forever, yet, as I say, if we can understand and learn to know that if we do our work well and be the "hind sled" in this work, God will bless our efforts and we will be doing what God has ordained to be our field of work.

"Do all the good you can
In all the ways you can
To all the people you can
Juts as long as you can."

"Let us not be weary in well doing for in due time we shall reap and faint not."

Cassius W Ramsey

(From the New Castle News, Wednesday, December 23, 1914)

TALK TO LEGISLATORS.

In this issue of The News appears an article from Alderman Cassius W. Ranney on local option. His productions are not of local interest alone, but are of state and national importance. Our new legislative body and state administration embraces over 400 of our leading and progressive men in the Keystone state, and Mr. Ranney is taking this method of having a heart to heart talk with them. Mr. Ranney enjoys an extensive acquaintance with men of prominence all over the state. He is a keen observer and has had long experience as a magistrate. In politics he is a Republican but voted for Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. He is greatly interested in what will be done for local option in the coming 1915 legislature. He is energetic and fearless and in a manly manner is endeavoring to give his views on the kind of a local option measure that should be placed on the statute books.—*Editor*.

AUTHOR'S NOTE.—Some of my readers will recognize at once that a portion of this production they have read and are familiar with, but to give my conception of the four years that Lawrence County has been "Dry" under the ruling of our Court, I make this comment.

CASSIUS W. RANNEY.



WALTER V. TYLER, Mayor
New Castle, Pa.

THE CITY OF TO-DAY.

Probably no city in the east or middle west is more representative of a prosperity enjoyed by the nation under the conditions rendered so favorable from the two decades extending from A. D. 1888, to A. D. 1908, than in the City of New Castle, Pennsylvania. It is a tangible monument of what human endeavor when coupled with natural resources and the electric spark of American enterprise can do.

New Castle is now a city with forty-two thousand souls. It is not only a great manufacturing point, but it is a city of homes as well. These homes range from the palatial dwellings of the wealthy to the less pretentious but equally comfortable home of the great middle class. There is no poor class properly speaking in New Castle. So great are the opportunities afforded by its various manufacturing interests that all can find employment suited to their industrial tastes and all are assured a competence as a result of their labor.

Andrew Carnegie once said that New Castle occupied a strategic location as a premier manufacturing center. The beginnings of the city were in the lowlands at the confluence of the Shenango and Neshannock Rivers. From this the city has spread over the surrounding hills and eaten into the country side along the Mahoning River. The advantages of water supply has been supplemented by unexcelled railroad facilities. There is no better site to be found for manufacturing purposes than is to be found here. The great United States Steel Company's records show that steel can be produced at their New Castle plant cheaper than any where else where the Steel Company has furnaces and mills. It is a tribute to New Castle that is more eloquent than reiterated words and it confirms the opinion of Andrew Carnegie whose words were truly prophetic.

New Castle not only is the home of a great steel mill and a cluster of furnaces, but it boasts of the two largest tin mills in the world.

It is a cement making point second only to one other. Here are manufactured steel cars and parts on a large scale. Six railroads converge here and three have division points in this city. Two maintain large repair shops. Three trolley lines penetrate the city and make it the buying center of a big territory.

It is pre-eminently a city of varied manufacturing and is not dependent upon a single industry as is the case in many cities. It has been for twenty years the city of opportunity. It is so today.



HON. WILLIAM E. PORTER
President Judge of 53rd Judicial District

'SQUIRE RANNEY GIVES STRONG SUGGESTIONS ON WAY TO CONTROL BOOZE

(From the New Castle Herald, Saturday, April 15, 1911)

Alderman Cassius W. Ranney, who has given the liquor question much study, has prepared an article giving his views upon the subject of alcoholic liquors and the manner in which they are handled. Mr. Ranney deplores the fact that the government of the United States should put the stamp of approval upon an article which is a known evil and depend upon it for the greater portion of the revenue to pay senators, congressmen and even the president. The article is printed below in full and will be read with interest by those who oppose his views, as well as those who are in favor of them:

No license in Lawrence county. Will it meet with the approval of a majority of our citizens after a fair trial?

Judge Porter's decision in refusing all licenses was endorsed and commended by at least four-fifths of our people.

With Lawrence county dry and being surrounded by wet counties some may claim that we cannot test the benefits of local option in its true meaning, but Judge Porter's interpretation of the Brooks law is a precedent that may establish in time a state-wide "no-license" system under the Brooks law.

Wherever the majority of the residents in a particular district petition the court dry—then that particular district should be dry. What particulars and what argument can weigh against such an interpretation? Is not the liquor question a public question like unto the issuing of bonds for a municipality? Where a majority in any county favor a certain thing—the majority rules. This is an established position of rights. If at the end of one year or more a majority of our residents in Lawrence county favor "wet" and so register this opinion—then the majority's wish should be respected and from the same consistent position give them what they want.

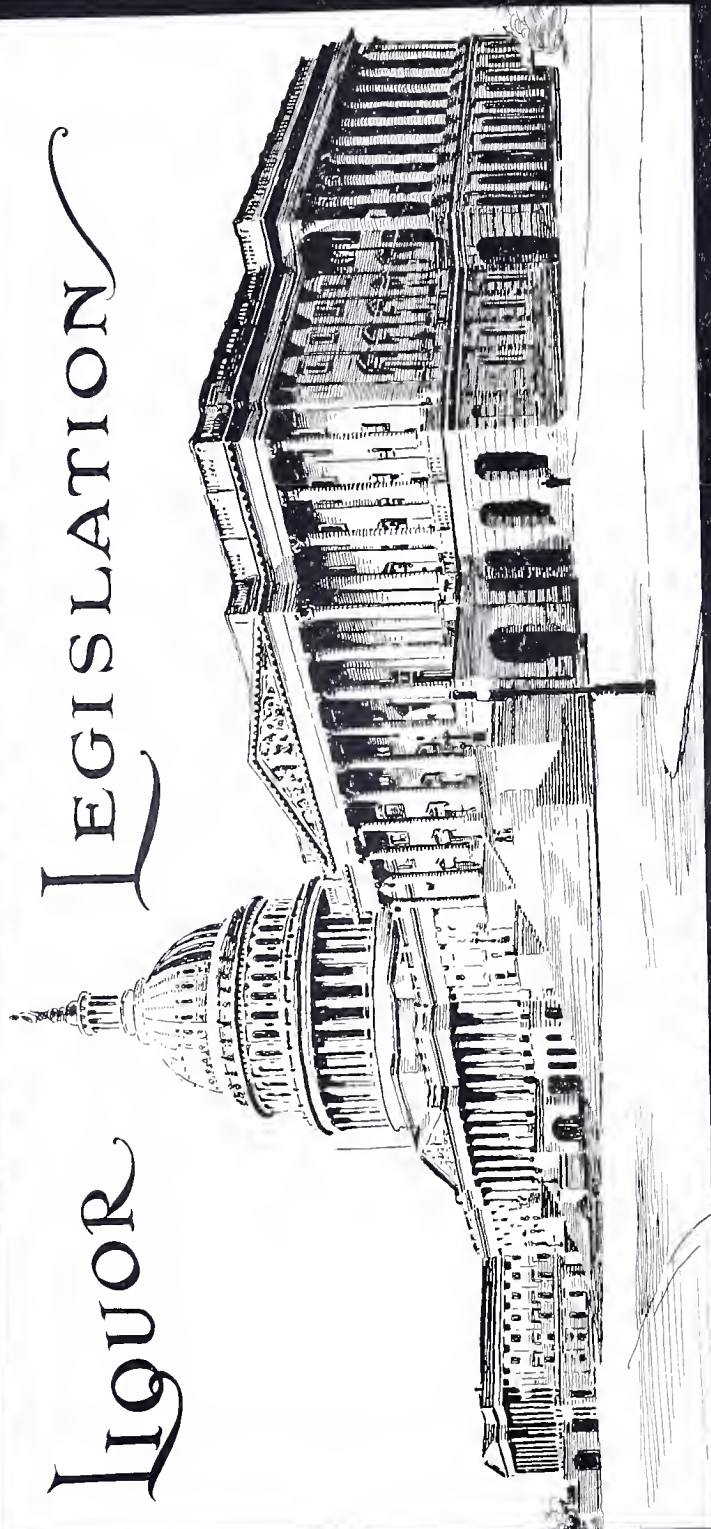
Personally, the writers opinion of the Brooks law is: It is a good law. I am of the opinion that it is not practical to have prohibition, as our prohibition friends would have us believe. Alcohol and liquor are commodities the same as flour and sugar. The difference is in the results from their consumption. As long as time lasts liquors will be manufactured and while our Brooks law is a good law and in my opinion the best law enjoyed by any State, that regulates the sale of liquor—yet it does not accomplish what it should. If you accept the statement that it is not practicable to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor—then in what manner and way will you secure a betterment of present conditions? Start in with the bona fide statement that our State and government as well, when they affix their seal of approval on the sale of liquors are licensing or putting a tax on a recognized evil. Government statistics show that a large per cent. of the money that it takes to run the government is derived from alcohol and tobacco. The money that pays our president, our judges, our congressmen is derived from this source. In shame think of our government licensing and putting a tax on what is known to be a "recognized evil."

The City of New Castle might just as well collect \$100 per month each from a dozen or more dives and say they can carry on their nefarious business.

This liquor question in time will be handled in the right way. When public conscience will conceive and recognize clearly, that to license or collect a revenue from that source is absolutely wrong. Then, and only then, will the remedy come and the right prevail.

Liquor

LEGISLATION



“God Reigns and Our Government at Washington Still Lives.”—Garfield.

What is the reasonable plan? If we accept the statement that it is not practical to cease the manufacture and sale of liquor, then let us go about the remedy—the handling of this commodity. Get our government itself out of the liquor business. Let us first devise ways and means to run our government and pay its bills from a source that is honorable. Let us show by what we do that we know what is right. Let us at once go about some sane, reasonable way to put the liquor business right.

My views as to how this should be done are brief: First, recognize that alcohol is a commodity and will always be manufactured and sold.

Second, pass laws that will allow no profit to any individual to engage in its manufacture and sale.

Third, that this government continue in the liquor business—but not as it has done to her great discredit in the past—but on a new basis furnish liquor to the consumer at exactly its cost of manufacture and sale. Have the government and its officials take this business and handle it as she does her mail system.

It is a selfish motive that prompts the individual to engage in the liquor business—it's easy money—does our government take that view, and is that the reason that we permit and continue the great wrong?

This great question is one, as I have said, will be made right in time, as sure as there is a great God that rules and controls all things. When public conscience will conceive and recognize that we will not place a tax or license on a known evil—and particularly utilize proceeds to operate our government. Then, as I have said, and only then, will we look upon the question in a practicable and sane way.

These are only a few thoughts that I have tried to present—that will in a measure arouse public thought.

I have found in the past my views are considered radical by those who profit by liquor sales. I have found also that I can no more agree with a radical Prohibitionist than I can with a Socialist—both have some good doctrine—but a sane, reasonable argument on this liquor question from the standpoint of what constitutes right—recognizing no creed or political faith—only what is for the good and best welfare of every citizen—not forgetting that we should at once strive to remove this great stain and disgrace of the government being in the liquor business.

CASSIUS W. RANNEY.

The article of Alderman Cassius W. Ranney on the liquor question is one that should be read carefully. It shows much thought and hits hard at the seat of the known evil—Editor New Castle Herald.

THE WORD COMMODITY.

Webster defines the word "commodity," an article of commerce, goods, merchandise, etc. In what way does the liquor traffic—the commercializing of beer, wine and whiskey in Pennsylvania—differ from the commercializing of flour, sugar, tea, coffee and tobacco. Do you consider beer, wine and whiskey, commodities—as an article of commerce, in present day conditions?

RANNEY ARTICLE MUCH DISCUSSED

(From the New Castle Herald, Friday, April 21, 1911)

That the article prepared by Alderman Cassius W. Ranney, and published in the Herald last week, has been given wide attention is evident from the large number of complimentary letters he has received

from different sections of this and other States on the manner in which he handled the "booze" question in his communication.

The Rev. Billy Sunday, who is conducting a series of evangelistic meetings in Toledo, writes that he would like to come to Pennsylvania and make a State-wide campaign in the cause of local option.

The same practicable, reasonable and concise method of getting the liquor question before the people by Alderman Ranney has aroused public thought and while maybe all do not agree with him in the handling of this commodity, letters to him from men of prominence show that they are interested in the question of liquor.

Radical Prohibitionists have both criticized and praised the article. Where the writer gave it as his opinion that the majority of people in any community should rule in the matter of whether or not that community should be wet or dry, the enthusiastic Prohibitionist does not agree. Where the article advocates that the government go out of the booze business and secure its revenue from other sources and by other means, it agrees with a plank in the Prohibition platform.

An interesting letter was received by Mr. Ranney from Milo C. Treat, of Washington, Pa. He is a millionaire mine owner and real estate dealer and has made a success in the oil and gas business. He is a quiet, unassuming man and has traveled over this country and abroad. He is a philanthropist, and keeps fifty students of the Baptist denomination in college all the time studying for the ministry. When Mr. Treat settled in Washington there was only a few Baptists, and only one church. Largely through his interest in the church and his financial aid there are three large congregations in the city to-day.

Mr. Treat is a cousin of Mr. Ranney, his mother being Mr. Ranney's father's oldest sister. She was a great Baptist, and the "hand that rocks the cradle" influence of the mother has clung to Mr. Treat ever since.

In his letter he says he is glad booze has been knocked out of this county and incloses the terrific indictment of the liquor traffic written by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

Mr. Ranney would be glad to hear from any of the ministers of the city who have read the article, and see to what extent their views on this question concur with those held by himself. "I may be wrong," he said, "but if I am, I would like the satisfaction of hearing from those who have what they think is a better way to handle this liquor question."

The letter from Mr. Sunday is probably the most interesting one yet received. It was in answer to a letter written to the evangelist calling attention to the article. The letters follow:

New Castle, Pa., April 15, 1911.

Rev. "Billy" Sunday

Toledo, Ohio

Dear Sir: I forward you to-day's mail—copy of New Castle Herald, which contains an article on "Booze." Your splendid work while here planted the seed. Our harvest was shown in Judge Porter's decision—his interpretation of the Brooks law and what the people wanted, also results of last election—Berry majority over sixteen hundred in county.

Your sermon on "Booze" is a marvel. If you will come to Pennsylvania and general our forces, we will make Pennsylvania State-wide local option.

Kindly write your impressions on this article. Wishing you great success in Toledo, I am,

Very respectfully,

CASSIUS W. RANNEY.



REV. W. A. SUNDAY

Toledo, O., April 18, 1911.

Hon. C. W. Ranney, New Castle, Pa.

Dear Mr. Ranney: I thank you for your letter of the 15th inst. I wish it might be possible for me to visit Pennsylvania and go through a campaign for State-wide local option, but my time is quite fully occupied in my regular evangelistic work and such a course is not possible even though I do love to fight the liquor business.

Judge Porter's decision was surely a fair one in the face of the facts as presented during the hearings on the subject, by which it was shown that ninety per cent. of the people wanted the saloons put out of the county. Many a less fearless judge would have halted between the two opinions, but I am glad Lawrence county has such an able and fearless man to deal out justice.

You have my best wishes.

Cordially yours,

W. A. SUNDAY

The following letter was received from Mr. Treat:

Washington, Pa., April 19, 1911.

Dear Cousin: Thanks for the papers containing your article. Glad you people over there are going dry. I enclose Robert Ingersoll's tribute to "Booze."
(Signed) M. C. TREAT

The indictment of Ingersoll is as follows:

"Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affections, erases conjugal love, blots filial attachments, blights hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It makes wives, widows; children, orphans; fathers, fiends; and all of them paupers and beggars. It feeds rheumatism, arouses gout, welcomes epidemics, invites cholera, imports pestilence and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your almshouses and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels and cherishes riot. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes victims for the scaffolds. It is the blood of the gambler, the element of the burglar, the prop of the highwayman and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligations, reverences fraud, and honors infamy. It hates love, scorns virtue and slanders innocence.

"Incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, and the child to grind the parental age. It burns up men, consumes women, detests life, curses God and hates heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perfidy, defiles the jury box and judicial ermine. It bribes votes, disqualifies voters, corrupts elections, pollutes our institutions and endangers government. It degrades the citizens, debases the legislature, dishonors the statesman and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness; and with the malevolence of a fiend, it calmly survives its frightful desolation, and insatiated with havoc, it kills peace, poisons felicity, ruins morals, blights confidence, slays reputation and wipes out national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin. It does that and more—it murders the soul. It is the sum of all crimes, the mother of all abominations, the devil's best friend and God's worst enemy."

The article written by New Castle's citizen, was, by request, sent to one hundred Common Pleas Judges of the State, there being exactly that number in Pennsylvania. Many complimentary letters have been received in return.

STATE PAPERS RECOGNIZE RANNEY'S BOOZE ARTICLE

(From New Castle Herald, Tuesday, April 25, 1911)

Recognizing the true worth of the article which Alderman Cassius W. Ranney prepared for the Herald on the liquor question, State papers have been making comment; all of which has been favorable up to the present time. Men of high standing have written to Mr. Ranney and have complimented his article in glowing terms.

The one sentiment which he conveyed in his dealing with the liquor question: that of taking it out of the hands of the individual and putting it into the hands of the government entirely and making the sale of liquor such that it will not be a source of revenue to the individual or to the government seems to hit the nail on the head in the minds of all who have read his article and commented on it.

Alderman Ranney contends that the government can get its revenue from other sources than booze. He contends further that the government can handle alcoholic liquor without profit and distribute it as any other commodity without profit and look to other sources for revenue. He says it is a recognized evil, and says Uncle Sam hadn't ought to tax a known evil for revenue to pay the expenses of the government.

The Alderman further says that if the government will take charge of the liquor manufactured and handle it as it should be handled, there will be no inebriacy from the liquor traffic; it will eliminate political control and be a safeguard to the youth of the country.

The McKeesport Evening Times, under heading, "Thinks Nation Should Handle Booze Traffic," the following favorable comment is made on the article which appeared exclusively in the Herald:

"Government ownership of the liquor business is the proposition advanced by Alderman C. W. Ranney, of New Castle, Pa., whose original views have been printed in connection with the violent debate being waged there following the closing of the saloons by Judge Porter. Alderman Ranney is a keen observer and has had a long experience as a magistrate.

As he sees it many of the worst evils incident to liquor consumption are due to the internal revenue taxation of intoxicants and competition in the sale of the product. He declares that eighty per cent. of the money required to pay the running expenses of the United States government is derived from the taxation of liquor and tobacco, and thinks it wrong that the president, judges and congressmen should be paid with money gotten this way.

Licensing of the business, he points out, gives the dealer a selfish reason to sell all he can. This tempts him to sell to intoxicated minors. Also it brings about a partnership between politics and the liquor trade, to the detriment of morality and good government. With political backing the saloonist feels secure in winking at the law; and aided by the saloonist, the politician sometimes can defy the people.

Alderman Ranney suggests that the government take over the liquor business entirely, manufacturing pure whiskey, beer and wines and selling these at actual cost. This would remove liquor from politics and do away with competition. As there would be no financial gain in selling to intoxicated persons or minors, these evils would disappear.

The Alderman does not think Prohibition practical, although he is strongly opposed to the use of liquors."

(From Franklin Evening News, Tuesday, May 2, 1911)

The plan of Cassius W. Ranney, now an alderman in New Castle, to abolish the liquor traffic by first taking away government support

by abolishing the government tax on liquors and then allowing the majority of the people to decide whether or not it shall be sold in any county, is attracting a great deal of attention, not only in the newspapers of the State, but among individuals prominent in temperance work. It is probable we must break the partnership between Uncle Sam and the saloons as to profits before we can get the saloons under full control of the people. Mr. Ranney sees this and his plan of combining the separation of saloon and State with a local option policy may finally be found to be the true solution of the liquor problem.

—Editor.

PROHIBITION.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Prohibition is a "lost cause," according to John G. Wooley, former presidential candidate on the Prohibition ticket, who in a statement, renounced his allegiance to the party. Wooley said he would continue his temperance work.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph*, January 4, 1913.

THE GREAT DESTROYER

(Extracts from speech of Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, of Alabama, in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., February 2, 1911.)

Majority Rule

The control of the people is simply an application of the principle of majority rule. The organic treatment in the domain of the State is the simplest and purest form of democracy. The people have a right to vote on such a vital question, and a majority have a right to rule. The scope of this principle must extend from the smallest political unit to the largest. If no superior law avails, the ward or township has a perfect right to vote and decide by majority what methods or system shall prevail in its own midst.

True Local Option

Likewise the people of the city have a right to vote and to decide by a majority what shall prevail within the city limits, and a decision of the city supercedes all decisions of wards or component subdivisions. It could be questioned whether a city or council or board of aldermen has a right to impose a system upon a ward against its will, but the right of the people of the whole city by popular vote to so impose is not questioned. Similarly the vote of the whole of a county is legitimately competent to impose the will of the majority throughout the county. Similarly the vote of the whole people of a State is competent to impose the will of the majority throughout the State. Some legislators have undertaken to establish laws for the whole State, but only when a referendum to the people has been made has the result been fully satisfactory. Congress might pass a national prohibition law, but the results could never be permanently satisfactory, the treatment could never be definitely effective, until the people of the nation cast their vote.

Constitutional Prohibition

That part of the law resting in the hands of the people in the real organic law of State and nation. The people only can make and unmake constitutions. Therefore, the constitution of a State is the true ultimate abiding place of prohibition for the State. The Constitution of the United States is the true abiding place of prohibition of the nation.

ALDERMAN RANNEY DISCUSSES BROOKS LAW AND MANNER OF MAN NEXT JUDGE SHOULD BE

(From New Castle News, Tuesday, July 30, 1912)

Does local option or no license prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in Lawrence county, and is it for the best interests morally and every other way that Lawrence county should remain dry?

With no license in Lawrence county the past number of years certainly all our residents here have well defined ideas as to whether it is for the best interest of our citizens for Judge Porter to continue to refuse all applications for liquor to be sold publicly in our hotels and saloons—all well know also as to whether no license ceases the consumption of liquor in our midst. As this question here in Lawrence county is one that all are interested in and inasmuch as we are soon to elect a judge for the coming ten years, it is well for all good citizens not to “side-step” this question.

In the selection of the next judge, the question of “wet” or dry” should not be made the paramount issue. The legal qualifications of the candidates is what should be considered. Yet this perplexing liquor question should have consideration in the selection of our coming judge.

This liquor question has advocates on both sides of the argument, but ulterior motives sometimes prompt men to advocate openly just the opposite of the way they will index their preference when the time comes to cast a ballot.

No one doubts the sincerity of Judge Porter’s convictions; that he is conscientious on the liquor question and his interpretation of the Brooks law. Personally, the writer believes that a sitting judge should determine what the majority in our county want and then grant or not grant—this is Judge Porter’s position. But he has no accurate way of determining that in the way of “remonstrances against, and applications for” under the Brooks law.

The residents of each county should have the right to determine that by ballot. We have some among us who advocate the passing of a law that would put the liquor question in the hands of an “excise commission.”

That might be a good plan, but my opinion is that the judiciary is all right if provision is made, as I have said, that the court can have some intelligent idea as to what the majority actually want. If the excise commission law were to be passed, I believe this commission, whose duty would be to regulate the handling of liquor licenses under the Brooks law, and provided there shall be such a commission for each county should be elected by the people, and not appointed by the governor or by the court.

I am in favor of a law that will permit the people in the different counties to decide at the polls whether intoxicating liquors shall or shall not be sold therein.

CASSIUS W. RANNEY

LIQUOR LAWS IN PAMPHLET FORM

(From New Castle News, January 8, 1913)

Pennsylvania’s liquor laws take up fifty pages of ordinary pamphlet size, so many and varied are the statutes now on the books relative to the sale of liquors. The pamphlet has been made up by the State Legislative Reference Bureau, under the direction of Assistant Director Jas. McKirdy, of Pittsburgh, in response to a general demand for informa-



GOVERNOR MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH

tion on that subject. Strange as it seems there is no compilation of liquor laws and yet more requests are made for such information than for any other.

A considerable portion is devoted to the Brooks high license law of 1887 and its supplements, but there is complete information regarding the manner in which licenses are issued and revoked, and the restrictions and prohibitions on the sale of liquors in the State, the penal provisions being given in detail.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION AT THE COMING SESSION OF LEGISLATURE.

(From the New Castle News, Saturday, December 12, 1914)

As a Republican I make the following comment. Certainly the Republican party will hardly side-step and shy very much longer on this question that has become one that will have to be met boldly and disposed of. While Governor Brumbaugh has openly advocated the passage of a local option measure yet the platform of our party this year was careful not to contain plank, pledge or promise anything definite. The Republican party should take up what is paramount today in Pennsylvania and give the people recognition and place on our statute books a local option measure with a county unit for voting and make such modifications and changes in the Brooks law as to put all handling and selling liquors in social clubs as well as the hotels under the same law and take a sane, progressive step in the way of regulating the sale of liquor.

The Republican party as a party, are they cowards? Are they collectively as well as individually and as politicians afraid to take a stand for legislation that cannot harm a wet country any more than a dry territory and allow the people to control their own respective counties, and, as I say, are we as a party going to continue to shy and side-step this great question?

The Democratic party in the past and particularly last year in Ohio is an example of what the old parties are doing with liquor legislation. The old story of the cart before the horse and local option measures secondary. As you will remember when Ohio was in the balance the administration sent Mr. Bryan to assist Governor Cox and in his speech at Dayton this year, he never even made reference to what was the paramount issue in Ohio. It was only at all costs to save Ohio for the administration.

We, here in Lawrence county, are vitally interested that the incoming legislature take this question up. If we were to have such a measure passed when we elect our judge of courts next year it would then be a question purely of qualifications as to candidates, not a corrupt, plain everyday wet and dry fight as it surely will be if, as I say, the incoming legislature does not give what the people certainly want not only here but, in my opinion, every county in the state.

CASSIUS W. RANNEY.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION

(From the New Castle News, Saturday, December 12, 1914)

In an article on the first page of The News Alderman Cassius W. Ranney presents his views on the liquor question. Alderman Ranney believes that it is the duty of the next session of the legislature to pass a local option law with a county unit. He also believes that the Brooks law should be so amended that clubs will be placed under

the same restrictions as hotels. Mr. Ranney's views coincide with a great many others who have given the subject consideration.

Pennsylvania is certainly behind many of our sister states in the matter of liquor regulation. The power to grant or refuse licenses is still vested in the judiciary of the state and in the granting or refusing of licenses judges are clothed with large discretionary powers. These powers have been strengthened by supreme court decisions in cases which have recently appeared from counties which have gone dry by judicial mandate. In every case the higher courts have held that the sole power to grant or refuse rests with the judge.

Thousands of citizens are of the opinion that license granting power should be taken out of the hands of the judges. In the election of a judge the question of whether he will grant or refuse licenses should not be the issue, but everybody knows that in Pennsylvania it is the main issue of every campaign. A judge should be elected on his qualifications to interpret and administer the laws.

Various methods of taking the license granting power from judges are advocated. There are to be granted the power should rest in the hands of a commission. A measure of that kind was up before a recent session of the legislature but was defeated. It provided for the appointment of the commissioners by the governor. Such a law would be manifestly unfair as it would be a very easy matter for the governor to appoint wet or dry commissions according as he felt upon the subject. If the matter were placed in hands of a commission at all the commissioners should be elected by the people of the respective counties. This would in effect be a local option law.

It would seem if this is a government by the people and for the people that it should be to the best interests of all concerned to have a fair local option measure placed upon the statute books. As Mr. Ranney suggests there should be nothing less than a county unit. This would enable the majority in each county to say whether or not liquor should be sold and would place the license granting power in the hands of the people where it rightly belongs.—Editor.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION AT THE COMING SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

(From the New Castle News, Wednesday, December 23, 1914)

Local option at the coming 1915 session of the legislature should be a Republican measure—pure and simple. While the Anti-Saloon league has been active in the past few years and has worked hard with past legislators to find that owing to the fact that only temperance forces were for such a measure and that the old line Prohibitionists were against local option rule, they have found themselves in the minority. Then again, our legislative members in the past legislatures did not feel that to pass a measure purely at the behest of the Anti-Saloon league was not sufficient reason for them to be for such a measure. But now, at this time, when the people, as a whole have become convinced that the local option measure with a county unit for voting is demanded and the question paramount, is it not time that the Republican party as a party, should not hesitate longer but take it up and dispose of it at the coming legislature? In the past the old parties, both the Democrats and the Republican parties, have ignored the question until now in Pennsylvania, as we have said, it is not a measure of the Anti-Saloon league, but one of the whole people, one that the hotel men themselves will welcome. If a measure of that kind is introduced as a Republican measure with such modifications and



UNITED STATES SENATOR BOISE PENROSE

changes in the Brooks law that seem necessary, then, I say, the hotel men will and should be for it, as the social clubs as they exist today are a great detriment to them, to the public and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Under the Brooks law we exact a fee from every hotel and saloon-keeper for the privilege of selling intoxicants at the same time prescribing penalties for violations of the franchise, yet, at the same time practically no limit is placed upon the social clubs. On the face of the proposition it is a breach of faith with the men who pay the license fee. The state agrees to give to certain men who should be selected by the courts the right to sell liquor, exacting a stipulated price for the privilege and in all equity the same authorities are bound to see that this privilege is protected, waiving all moral results of the presence of the saloon that is the plain business proposition of the commonwealth sets up, and common honesty dictates that the state shall endeavor to give what it promises to give when the cash is deposited by the holder of the liquor privilege. This, as I say, is simply the plain business side of the proposition.

There is probably no other subject before the American people today that is causing more comment and which is being closer analyzed by thinking men than the liquor question. Every legislative body, whether city or county, state or nation, has this question to solve in the best manner possible to meet conditions in the different localities where liquor is being handled.

That these conditions differ in communities every fair minded man knows. The Brooks law in Pennsylvania provides for the granting of a liquor license to a tavern where the majority of the people demand the sale of intoxicating liquors and I take it to be a fair law of its kind. A majority in every community should rule and as long as the state permits the sale of liquor under that law and the majority makes the demand, a license should be granted, this is true local option.

However, my attitude on this question is simply this: Let Uncle Sam get out of the booze business and let the government make the revenue out of other commodities.

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor for a beverage is now recognized by all Christian nations to be a known evil. If the sale of all intoxicating liquors was not legalized by the government and the government be not engaged in the trade itself then the advocates of temperance will have accomplished the one great end in the abolition of drunkenness and inebriety.

I do not belong to the Prohibition party but I believe in that plank in the platform, that the government should get away from the liquor traffic, clean house all around and legislate accordingly.

The people in their ballot in each community should control the situation and men should be educated that when they go into an election booth to cast their ballot that it should be a sacred duty with them and that they should so vote that Uncle Sam should be compelled to quit the saloon business and get into some legitimate line of trade.

CASSIUS W. RANNEY.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION AT THE APPROACHING SESSION

(From the Franklin Evening News, Saturday, January 2, 1915)

The Republican party has been restored to power in Pennsylvania and on it rests the responsibility of good government in this Commonwealth. It was restored to power because people had confidence in it; because the people believed that the policies promulgated by it would be for the best interests of the Commonwealth; because the voters had

confidence in the integrity of the men nominated for the respective offices.

The Legislature is about to convene and the paramount issue at this time is the liquor question. Of vital interest to Lawrence county is this problem: Shall we elect a judge to preside ten years over our court solely on the question whether or not he will grant licenses? Shall we select our jurist only regarding his views on the liquor question? Would it not be wiser, better, safer and saner to devise some method to take the liquor problem out of the hands of the court. The returns would indicate that Dr. Brumbaugh was elected over his opponent because the people had confidence that he would carry out to the best of his ability his announced platform which called for local option. Senator Penrose has seen the hand-writing on the wall and has taken the people into his confidence and was re-elected because the people wanted him. He can render no better service than lining up behind a local option measure with a county unit. Senator Oliver has always been right on this question. The newspapers owned and published by him have been right. There is no reason why a member of the Legislature should vote against local option because the people of his county decide the matter and he only puts it up to the people to decide, and if the people are in favor of a license let them be as wet as Lowellville—if they are opposed to license then that particular county can vote dry, but the people have a right to rule, and the people shall rule, if not through the instrumentality of the Republican party, then in some way, we know not how or when, a movement will be started that will make Pennsylvania dry.

There is no leading state of the Union outside of our own beloved Commonwealth that does not give the people a voice in this local option question. Arizona with its greasers, Nevada with its prizefighters, New Jersey with its mosquitoes and Pennsylvania are the only states that do not have local option and what vile bed-fellows they are for this grand old Commonwealth. Men, arouse yourselves, voters, interest yourselves, and legislators, stir yourselves. Give to the people of Pennsylvania that which is theirs by right. To the writer of this article it seems that the legislators can find no excuse for not permitting the voters to pass upon the question and they do pass upon the question and they do pass upon it when they select a judge and what a woeful situation it is. Do you want to force counties like Lawrence, Venango, Bedford and Huntingdon to go through the throes of a wet and dry judge election, with other counties of the state rapidly falling into line, or do you want to meet this issue fair like men? With the right or wrong of the liquor question we are not concerned at this time, but we are concerned that the Republican party as a party policy should give to the people that which the people demand and is their inherent right to have. We are concerned that the platform of Dr. Brumbaugh he carried out, we take pride in the stand of Senator Oliver and we hope that Senator Penrose will take a position by the side of Oliver and the Governor-elect. We demand for our own republic the right to vote on this question at the polls, and we hope that a majority of the legislators will not deny us this right and will not contribute to sinking the Republican party into oblivion.

CASSIUS W. RANNEY.

Letter to Governor-Elect.

Mr. Ranney has sent the following letter to Governor-elect Brumbaugh:

Franklin, Pa., Jan. 2, 1915.

Hon. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Governor-elect, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please accept my best wishes for your administration as Governor of this great Commonwealth. May God in His great wis-



UNITED STATES SENATOR GEORGE T. OLIVER

dom place the index of approval on all your official acts, and may He so will that your duties and stay in Harrisburg will be pleasant.

No doubt you will remember me. I had a brief talk with you at the Fort Pitt Hotel in Pittsburgh last Wednesday. I shook hands with you and made this expression: "I thank you for your position on local option." Do you recall your reply to me? You said that I had nothing to extend thanks to you for, as it was your conscience that dictated your judgment on that great and vital question. I was so pleased with what you said to me and that you placed the stamp of approval and your appreciation on my work for local option, and when you said, "God bless you," I was one of the happiest men that you met that day.

The Legislature is about to convene and the paramount issue at this time is the liquor question—of vital interest to all good citizens regardless of party affiliations is this problem. And I now write that you can reasonably take a most optimistic view of what will be done by this 1915 Legislature in placing on our statute books a reasonable local option measure.

I make this suggestion: In my judgment what we need just now is literature of the right kind, sent to the right place, at the right time. Our new legislative body and state administration embraces over 400 of our leading and progressive men.

My article in this issue of the Franklin Evening News is timely, and a copy of this paper will be mailed this date to each and every legislator to their home address, and in the case with some of them the papers may not reach them before they start for Harrisburg. I am sending to Harrisburg in your care a couple of hundred extra copies of this paper, and, if in your judgment, they would be effective, please direct that they be given to prominent and leading men.

This liquor question is not one of state importance alone, but one of national importance, and my article I have mailed not only to the press, but to each and every public official in Washington, D. C., there being over 600 there that I mailed to and, this being holiday season, I sent papers also to their home address, to every state in the Union.

At this time I am impressed with this one predominant feature of this liquor question—that is, if our government is to continue to legislate in and for the liquor interest, then the most that can be done for the present is to work to restrict and regulate the sale and traffic of liquors as a beverage. This I consider the sane and reasonable thing to do, for, in my judgment, we must creep before we walk, and walk before we run. This great question is one that will be made right in time, as sure as there is a great God that rules and controls all things and, while local option is rapidly spreading over the country, it is mainly due to the forces behind the proposition that will permit us to win out and while you and I can only help in a feeble way, yet with all forces united we can surely win. With God's help we will put dust in the eyes of all opposition and will go under the wire with ease. "If God is for us who can be against us?"

And, now, a last word to legislators. The citizens of Pennsylvania ask you to stand for that only which is right and, with your vote and influence, place on our statute books a local option measure that the citizens of this great Commonwealth will endorse and commend you for so doing.

"Get into the game and play your part and play it well."

Very truly,

CASSIUS W. RANNEY

P. S. With this issue finishes my articles to the press. I am preparing a production or pamphlet that will be in the printer's hands this next week and will be ready for distribution soon, the title of which is, "The Liquor Traffic and Social Club as They Exist in Pennsylvania To-day."

Letter to Billy Sunday.

The following letter has been sent to Evangelist Billy Sunday:

Franklin, Pa., January 2, 1915.

Rev. "Billy" Sunday, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir: On April 15, 1911, I wrote you at Toledo, Ohio, to-wit: "If you will come to Pennsylvania and general our forces, we will give Pennsylvania state-wide local option."

The 1915 Legislature is about to convene and the paramount issue still is the liquor question. I thank God that you are now in Pennsylvania and will help us. I earnestly ask that you lend your great influence and every energy, that Governor Brumbaugh may put in effect what he in his platform outlined for the people of Pennsylvania. And may God especially bless you and help you and give you the best of health in your great work and plans for the people of Philadelphia, is my prayer.

Very truly,

CASSIUS W. RANNEY,

P. S. I enclose copy of my letter to Governor-elect Brumbaugh.

(From the Franklin Evening News, Saturday, January 2, 1915)

Alderman C. W. Ranney, of New Castle, who is a former Venango county boy, has some letters in this issue of The News that should interest all who are in favor of local option, and spur them to renewed efforts to urge the incoming Legislature to pass such a law.—Editor.

THE JUDGESHIP

(From the New Castle News, Wednesday, January 6, 1915)

This year, 1915, will witness a battle royal, and one which may have a tremendous influence on the future of Lawrence county. A president judge, successor to Judge William E. Porter will be elected, and already there are a dozen lightning rods in the air waiting to be struck by the electric bolt of public approval.

There is too much politics in the selection of judges in Pennsylvania. There is too great a disposition on the part of the voters to consider personal interests in making their choice of candidates. There is too much wet and dry piffle in the air.

Every voter should understand clearly that the probability is that the liquor question will probably be taken out of the hands of the court by the present legislature which will undoubtedly pass a local option bill, the effect of which will be to nullify the general remonstrance section of the Brooks law and, if upheld as constitutional, to take from the judge the option of granting or refusing liquor licenses in his county. All that would be left for him in the matter of final decision would be the fitness of the applicant or the advisability of granting a license in the location designated in the application. Therefore, there is no virtue in weighing the candidates for the judgeship from the standpoint of wet or dry predilections. The next judge of Lawrence county should be selected for his training, sense of fairness, comprehensive knowledge of law and legal procedure, and his disposition to make the wheels of justice move swiftly instead of droning as in courts of chancery.

In other words we should have the best qualified man at the Lawrence county bar to succeed Judge Porter. Whether that man be Judge Porter himself or some other capable lawyer with progressive ideas leavened with conservative respect for our best precedent, The News does not presume to say. He should above all be free from prejudice and from political influence.—Editor.

MR. DAUGHERTY'S RETURN.

New Castle News, Saturday, January 23, 1915.

Latest reports would indicate that the Bull Moose or Progressive party in Pennsylvania now consists of two persons, viz Boss Flinn and Gifford Pinchot.

The latest prodigal to return to the Republican homestead where he was reared in the way he should but did not go, is Harry K. Daugherty of Grove City, chairman of the Mercer County Washington party committee. He announces that Gov. Brumbaugh's Republicanism is good enough for him, and at the same time resigns the Washington party chairmanship.

Such returns of Progressive leaders to the fold have been frequent since the election last November. Mr. Daugherty is welcome, just as welcome as any Democrat or Socialist would be who had seen the error of his ways and resolved to atone for it.

We cannot refrain, however, from wondering what is the difference between the Pennsylvania Republican party of Jan. 22, 1915, and the Republican party of November, 1912. It is certain that even with no Washington party in the field, Senator Penrose would have failed of re-election, perhaps of renomination had he been a candidate in 1912. His candidate for governor, handpicked, so we were informed by the opposition during the campaign, might have pulled through, but not by a plurality of a quarter of a million votes as he did last year.

The principal issue raised by the Bull Moose leaders against the Republican party in 1912 was not policy but men. They declared there must be a new party because Penrose, Barnes and Cannon belonged to the old party.

In 1912 none of these men possessed great influence with the rank and file of the Republican party, in 1915 all three are again firmly seated in power. Penrose was re-elected by more than 400,000 plurality; Barnes nominated and elected his candidate for governor in New York; Uncle Joe was triumphantly elected to congress from his old district.

The fact is the Republican party is no different from all other political parties in one respect; objectionable leaders may get into power; leaders who are able, conscientious and loyal to their constituents and their party, may by force of circumstances come to be hated and despised.

But the policies and the spirit of the Republican party have remained the same. These are not embodied in any boss, leader or machine; they rest in the minds and hearts of the rank and file of the party and will, so long as our present form of government continues to exist.

Progressives like Mr. Daugherty, who are now coming home, have only traveled in a circle. They are back in the ranks with Brumbaugh and Willis and Mann and millions of others. Among these others are Penrose, Barnes and Cannon, far more powerful now than they were in 1912.

Had the deserters had any real reason for their action in 1912, they would not now be flocking back to party regularity if they are and were honest with themselves and with those they drew with them.

The truth is they hoped to be carried into high places on the crest of a new party which was to appeal to the voters' imagination and sense of the picturesque. They were disappointed, and with no immediate preferment in view if they cling to the Bull Moose wreckage, they are returning to a party which commands enough votes to elect its candidates to office in two-thirds of the states in the North.

The prohibitionists is the ideal and consistent party man. He votes for his party nominees because he believes in the principle of prohibition, not because he covets office or leadership. He has done

this for forty years and not once has he lost his confidence in the ultimate triumphs of his cause and not once has he swerved from devotion to the party that advocates it.

Nevertheless, Mr. Daugherty is welcome. He will find the party the same as when he left it. It never missed him.

—Editor.

REPUBLICANS COMIN' BACK.

A planter in Mississippi, who employed a large number of negroes and supplied quarters for them, had one cabin no workman would take. It had a reputation for being haunted and the planter could not get a tenant for it. He wanted the place occupied; so he went one day to Jim, one of his hands, who was celebrated as being a tough citizen.

"Jim," he said, "you don't believe in ha'n'ts, do you?"

"Not me," replied Jim boldly.

"Well, neither do I. Now, you know that cabin of mine these fool niggers say is haunted? Well, I'll give you five dollars if you will stay in that cabin all night tonight, just to prove there are no ghosts here."

Jim hesitated; but finally a bargain, which included a pint of whiskey in addition to the five dollars, was struck, and the planter put in some straw for Jim to sleep on. At ten o'clock that night, Jim, with his Dutch courage clasped firmly to his bosom, went down to the haunted cabin to spend the night.

Next morning the planter went to see what had happened. He found the cabin door had been torn from its hinges and lay on the ground outside the cabin—and no trace of Jim. They looked for Jim two days and then got some dogs and trailed him. On the morning of the fourth day they found Jim in a swamp, ragged, torn by brier bushes, hungry, plodding along.

"Here, Jim!" shouted the planter, "Were've you been for the last four days?"

"Boss," replied Jim earnestly, "I'se bin comin' back!"

THE PARTY LIVES.

The Republican party lives! In the recent conflict some of its erstwhile leaders who had come to look upon their party as merely a personal machine and were only too ready to sacrifice party principle and real public interest for private gain or ambition, have either been roughly retired or have deserted, openly confessing their perfidy. But the party itself is no more dead than it was after 1884 or 1892. One battle does not constitute a war, (to change the figure) instead of being an utter wreck the harsh experience of last November was more like the glancing contact of a vessel with the rocks—enough to sheer off the barnacles but not to mar the hull.

Freed of old incumbrances the Republican party today is the most vital, the most dependable and substantial force in the country. Strong in the true principles of free popular government, rich in the records of real benefit secured for humanity in more than half a century, it lives in the hearts of the rank and file of the American people who have supported it in the past and who know by experience the value of its doctrines.

Editor, From the "Reflector," published at Chicago, Illinois, February number, 1913.

I believe in perpetuating the principles of the Republican Party under whose guidance the Nation has become free and its people have prospered bounteously.

CASSIUS W. RANNEY.

**ARE YOU GOING
TO BUY A
DRINK ?**



"The Village Squire"

In view of the fact that the 1915 Session of the Pennsylvania Legislature will probably enact or amend and make radical changes in our present existing liquor laws—This slip may interest you.

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1915

CASSIUS W. RANNEY, NEW CASTLE, PA



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THE LIQUOR QUESTION

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Hand This to Your Friend



COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT

VOTING UNDER THE FLAG

The Pittsburg Dispatch, Thursday, February 18, 1915.

That order by a Chicago court that American flags must wave from each polling place, displayed both inside and outside, on primary day commends itself to public attention. Surely if there is one place and one time when patriotism should be evoked it is in casting one's vote in the ballot box. Patriotism has been associated too much and too exclusively with the idea of militarism, of aggression and force. The results of that kind of misguided, one-sided patriotism may be measured on the battlefields and in the desolate homes of Europe. It is the same sort of distorted perspective which makes a hero out of a world's champion in the prize ring. Physical strength, force and skill are admirable in their place, but there are other qualities, both in nations and in individuals that make more for progress and civilization. Men can do more to make their country great by a patriotic purpose at the ballot box than by prating of victories vicariously won on the battlefield. Less vainglorious flag waving in defiance and more reverent respect in practice for the institutions and principles the flag represents are in order, and the Chicago suggestion should be emulated nation-wide.

If by some such means the exercise of a citizen's highest privilege can be brought home more solemnly to each voter, if all can be induced to feel for that moment the spirit of patriotism that demands the best, not for the temporary triumph of any man, faction or party, but the permanent progress of the country, we will be able to exhibit a much more creditable evidence of the triumph of democracy than has yet been attained.

—Editor.

NINE APPLICANTS.

(From the New Castle News, Monday, January 18, 1915)

When we used to attend a little red brick country school house one of the inevitable "pieces" on the program for "last day" always was, "If at First You Don't Succeed, Try, Try Again."

This must have been the fashion here in New Castle thirty years ago, if we are to judge by the persistence of certain gentlemen who yearn for a liquor license which will give them the legal right to sell booze and beer to their fellow citizens. Four years have elapsed since the licensed saloon was driven from the limits of Lawrence county, yet the fire of ambition to preside over glittering glasses and cold bottles, still burns fiercely within the breasts of those who feel "called" to the work.

The matter of granting or refusing licenses will be decided by Judge Porter, and we have no wish and no right to try the cases out of court. The general remonstrance will probably again be a mile long, and will weigh a ton when put on the scales of evidence. This has been the deciding factor, according to the claims of the opponents of the saloon, in every license court decision within the past four years.

We hardly see the need of any subterfuge of this kind. There are hundreds of judges and hundreds of thousands of people throughout the country who believe that no man has a constitutional right to sell liquor to his fellow man, except for medical purposes; and the number of physicians who will prescribe liquor even in limited quantities, is now very small. It is a healthy sign of the times that medical science should lead the fight against the liquor traffic, for it has been too long the fight only of ministers and church workers. The latter's sincerity and zeal has been interpreted as hysteria, hypocrisy and prejudice. What is needed more sadly than prohibition legislation is education which will convince all of us of the devastating effects of the use of liquors and thus make prohibition a fact instead of a farce.

Prohibition is coming as surely as the night follows the day. When it comes all will realize that man never possessed the constitutional right to sell liquor and to debauch his neighbor, and that those who took that stand in 1915 were right and far-seeing.

Prohibition or local option which does not prohibit is not more desirable than the regulated saloon except that it marks the violators of the spirit of the law, as citizens who do not respect the law. With those capable of interpreting the law but who violate it are drawn by association, hundreds of mentally weak persons who hear defenses of such violations so frequently that they finally come to believe in the justice of their acts.

—Editor.

LETTER TO MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW CASTLE, PA.

New Castle, Pa., Jan. 11th, 1915.

To the Officers and Members of the

Ministerial Association of New Castle, Pa.—Greeting:

Gentlemen:—I am preparing a production or pamphlet that is now in the Printer's hands and will be ready for distribution soon. The title of this is "Liquor Legislation—the Liquor Traffic and Social Clubs As They Exist in Pennsylvania Today."

I expect to mail each of you one of these books some time next month. I am having printed at this time a "gift edition," only enough to place one in the hands of each of our present Pennsylvania Legislators and Officers at Harrisburg and to some who are prominent in temperance work and a few to men prominent in political life, maybe



OUR FLAG

later if there is any general demand for a more extensive edition and if my work is considered timely—worthy and has merit and deserving of extensive circulation as a campaign document of usefulness, then I can consider what is to be done.

I have a mailing list of about two thousand names—the press—men prominent in political life in Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, and a large personal acquaintance acquired by my correspondence. I would like to have sent this “gift edition,” broadcast, all over our land, but as my time and capital are limited, this is impossible, and part of my expression to you this morning is in the language of my last subject in my new book and reads as follows, to-wit:

“The Great Privilege of Living in the Present Day.”

“We are living in a day of progress and privilege that the World has never known, since the eventful time when our forefathers came over on the Mayflower and landed at Plymouth Rock and got down on their knees and thanked God that they now could worship their God and do things directed by their conscience and what they conceived to be right.

We have advanced in the way of good government in this country until today we are one of the greatest if not the greatest nation on earth, and the American flag is respected and honored, and where our stars and stripes are fluttering in the God-given free air from heaven. It represents this freedom, it represents today that which our forefathers at Plymouth Rock thanked God for, to-wit, a country where each and every individual could worship God without distinction as to creed or color, and today I am impressed with this thought. “My country, ’tis of thee, sweet land of liberty,” and I wish to make this expression. We certainly can take an optimistic view of what has been done by the temperance forces in this country in the past few years. At present the local option proposition is to be considered by the 1915 Pennsylvania Legislature, and to its members and the State administration, the citizens of this great Commonwealth regardless of their party affiliations, ask you to continue to make history for this country and grand old Keystone State, and place on our statute books a reasonable local option measure. I earnestly ask you to vote on this measure and use your great influence as your conscience dictates and as you “pray” and index your manhood and each of you win laurels and the approbation and praise of your constituents and the citizens of this old Commonwealth.”

And now, members of the New Castle Ministerial Association, I earnestly ask each of you to pray that God will help and bless me in my work and efforts in this great and vital question—the liquor problem—and my prayer is that God will bless and help each of you as individuals and in your work in this community.

Very truly yours,

CASSIUS W. RANNEY.

P. S.—I had intended, and it was my purpose to meet with you this morning as Rev. Berquist and I had made the arrangement that I was to go with him, but after consideration I feel that I could not convey to you my message as well that way as to write to you this communication. Sometime in the future, if God so directs, it may be my pleasure to meet with you.

C. W. R.

Mr. Cassius Ranney,
New Castle, Pa.

January 11, 1915.

Dear Sir:

Your communication was read before the Association as you requested and I was, by motion, instructed to reply; and I beg to assure you that the ministers in general favor not only Local Option, but also State-wide, and Nation-wide Prohibition. Our slogan is, “The saloon must go,” so you know where we stand.

Respectfully,

J. L. STRATTON, Sec. Min. Assn.

UNFURLING OLD GLORY.

(From the New Castle News, Thursday, January 14, 1915)

The New Castle board of education has ordered one dozen large American flags. It is purposed to have the Stars and Stripes float over every school building during every school month in the year.

The school board deserves both credit and criticism; credit for having done what they have, and criticism for not having done it sooner. Nearly every humble country school now boasts its flag pole and flag. Yet, here, in the city of New Castle, where it is vitally necessary to inculcate lessons of patriotism in the minds of young children of foreign parents, the school buildings have stood gaunt and bannerless.

Did you ever stop to think of the inspiration there is in the American flag? Small wonder is it that Francis Scott Key was moved to write "The Star-Spangled Banner" as he looked across the bay and saw the beautiful flag of freedom waving from the parapets of Ft. Henry? In the early morning when a gentle breeze ripples the Stars and Stripes in rhythmic fashion, there is no more inspiring sight to a patriotic American.

—Editor.

OUR FLAG.

"To the average American citizen," as the Editor Mr. Gallant has said, "there is no more inspiring sight than the American flag.—If there is a spark of patriotism in him his emotions are sure to respond. This flag of ours today represents that freedom that we won in George Washington's time. This emblem of ours is what was fired upon at Fort Sumpter—that cost this country millions of dollars and in that great conflict there is hardly a family that did not have at least one of their dear ones to lay down their lives that our flag would continue to wave over the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

CASSIUS W. RANNEY,



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

February 12, 1809. The birthday of a great soul—Abraham Lincoln, the first Republican President of the United States. Abraham Lincoln was great in goodness and good in his greatness.

As a publicist, diplomat, statesman, constitutional lawyer and politician, he revealed the elements of greatness. As a military man he was great, not in the knowledge of military technic, but in respect to what should and what should not be done, and when and where, he was more uniformly right and less frequently wrong than any man in these fearful and momentous days from 1861 to 1865. The weak had his protection, support and sympathy. His was a life that now belongs to the ages.

These precepts show the depths of this great soul, and will live as long as the English language endures:

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on."

"Let us have faith that right makes right, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it." "Even though much provoked, let us do nothing through passion and ill-temper."

In his Gettysburg speech he said:

"In a large sense we can not dedicate this hallowed ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say or do here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated to the unfinished work which they have thus far so nobly advanced, and for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we resolve that those dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

These precepts and principles are eternal.

—Editor, from the "Reflector", issue February 13th, 1913.

UNCLE PENNYPACKER.

New Castle News, Monday, January 25, 1915.

Not since Samuel W. Pennypacker shook the dust of Harrisburg from his boots (he wears 'em) eight years ago upon the occasion of his retirement from the governorship, has much been heard of the hard-headed and square-jawed sage of Schwenksville. He wrote a very admirable booklet on Pennsylvania history, and on several occasions made blunt but charming public addresses. Most of his time has been devoted to his own business and professional affairs.

One of the last official acts of Governor Tener was to appoint Mr. Pennypacker a member of the Public Service Commission. Six other gentlemen also were named. There is some opposition to most of these. All are subject to recall by Gov. Brumbaugh.

But there is no opposition to Uncle Samuel Pennypacker. Governor Brumbaugh evidently feels that the state cannot afford to lose official connection with such a delicious example of old-fashioned democracy and rugged honesty. Uncle Pennypacker will be confirmed and his boots will traverse the vasty corridors of that magnificent capitol partly erected during his stormy administration. While he was governor, the plans were drawn and contracts awarded.

No one ever accused Uncle Pennypacker of dishonesty. Moreover, no one was able to convince him that his political associates were dishonest. He was the creature of Quay, but not the conscious creature of Quay. His intellectual processes move along strictly mathematical lines. There is seldom any doubt as to what he will do, and when once his mind is made up, he is inexorable in his purpose.

He is still convinced that the state capitol is a marvel of architecture and achievement, and so are we. He has never admitted that there was jobbery and graft in connection with its construction, decoration and furnishings. He will go to his grave with these convictions as surely as he will go with his boots and his beard.

—Editor.

THE PREACHER AND THE PRESENT AGE.

The New Castle News, Tuesday, January 26, 1915

Of late we have read and heard so much of preachers, evangelists and church workers—so much of sermons, sermonettes and an analysis

of sermons, that we have been led to the conclusion of the "Hints and Dints" man that a great many people are receiving the gospel message, without realizing the personality and peculiar power of the speaker, and receiving the message at a very cheap rate—not even "contributing to the offering." This leads us to ask, "Is present-day preaching keeping pace with the spirit and spread of civilization and progress?" What is preaching? is a question to which there would probably be as many replies as to "What is Truth?"

The Apostolic idea of preaching was the secret of the power of the early church for hundreds of years. There was a blending of the doctrines committed to them, and pre-eminently by the lives of its disciples.

The genius of preaching is Truth in Personality. Mighty is the written word of God, but the word never conquered until it was 'made flesh.'

Truth in the book is crippled, Truth in the intellectual system is a skeleton. Truth in personality is life and power.

In former times, when books were scarce, religious newspapers unknown, and knowledge was not universal, preaching was less arduous, and it was possible for a clergyman to preach a sermon three hours long in the morning and repeat the same task at night without the congregation recognizing it, or making any complaint.

In this age the hearers have books and libraries and newspapers, and the time has come when the preacher, in order to keep pace with the age, must be an all round, and universal preacher. In this age the preacher, if worthy of his office, must be well versed in history, politics—the rise of law, and free institutions—the movements of art, science and philosophy. The minister and preacher must draw his illustrations from stars and stones, animals and plants.

To keep step in his work he must read "reviews" upon finance, reform, labor, and education. The preacher has to deal with great themes—eternal truths, God, Jesus Christ, conscience, reason, sin, salvation, culture, character, destiny.

Well did John Ruskin say that the issues of Life and Death for modern society are in the pulpit.

"Precious indeed are those thirty minutes in the pulpit when the teachers tries to get at the hearts, souls and consciences of many people; to convince them of sin and wrong; to warn them of danger, and to open for them the door of the Father's banqueting chamber—'Wisdom, herself hath stretched forth her hands,' and no man regarded."

"Thirty minutes to raise the dead to life."

It goes without questioning, that we have some earnest, able and eloquent preachers in New Castle—clergymen who are abreast of the age, and who are doing a vast amount of good service in the vineyard of the Lord.

It has been our pleasure and delight recently to read an eloquent, strong, and logical sermon by one of New Castle's eloquent ministers, on the subject, "The Bright Light which is in the Clouds," by Rev. R. G. Roscamp, D. D.

To read this sermon is an inspiration, for it is fresh in thought and diction, brilliant, and magnetic in style.

—Editor.

A GENTLE SOUL

New Castle News, Friday, January 29, 1915.

William McKinley may not have been a great statesman. Nearly all of us except the high tariff zealots, are agreed that he was not. Yet, in many of the traits that make for greatness, he was richly endowed, and after all true greatness consists of nobility and gentleness of soul, of sympathy and tenderness of heart, of a broad mind and one with keen perception of human nature.

William McKinley had all of these. This is his birthday anniversary and he went to the undiscovered country so long ago, nearly fourteen years ago, that we can judge his acts and his nature better than we could have done at the time of his death.

No, McKinley was not a great statesman, except to those who love to hear a noise like a duty on steel rails. We are accustomed to refer to Andrew Jackson and Ulysses S. Grant as great men, yet we cannot conceive of McKinley enacting their roles in warfare or government. Neither would he have been fitted for the places of the pompous Daniel Webster, the choleric Calhoun or the dashing and brilliant Blaine. McKinley, like Lincoln, Jefferson and Washington, was a deliberate man, little given to expressing violent emotions. He was an excellent listener, but he could talk and talk remarkably well. He was not an orator, but he was more effective than the greatest orator. He appealed, not to the emotions, but to reason and patriotism.

His place in the affections of the nation is secure. He did what came to him to do conscientiously and well, and with an eye to the welfare of all the people by whom he had been made chief magistrate. Under his administration some great abuses had their inception, yet his five years in the White House were marked by unexampled prosperity. He attempted to abolish many existing abuses and in some instances succeeded. The serpent of Big Business which he nursed in his bosom or his unconsciousness of its vicious nature or its coming power for evil, was destined not to strike him or his successor.

Twelve years later the storm broke in its fury over the devoted head of William H. Taft. The rest is recent history.

—Editor.

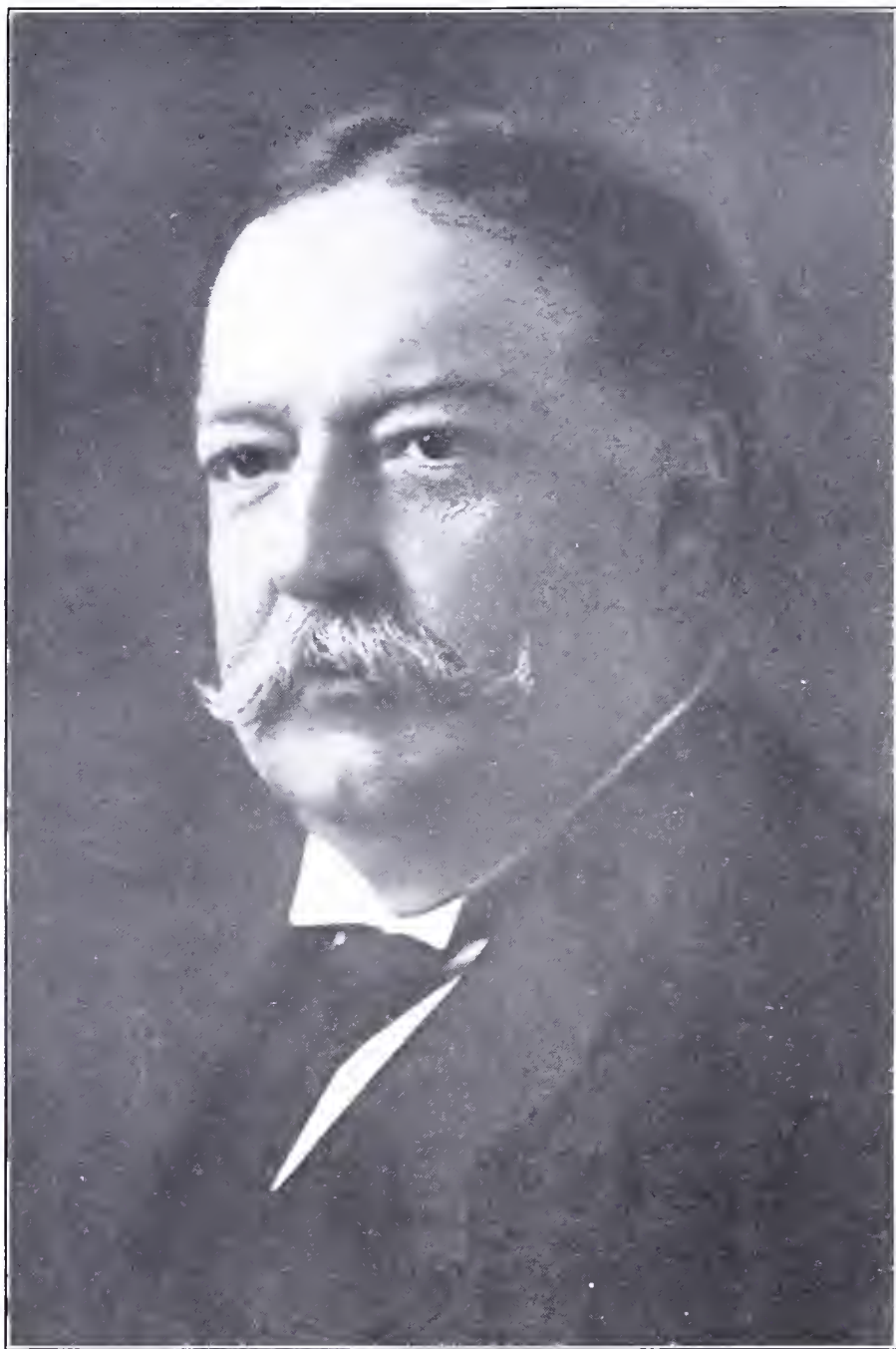
A MOCKERY OF THE LAW

(From The Pittsburg Gazette Times, Tuesday, February 23, 1915)

Philadelphia papers yesterday printed a dispatch from Shenandoah, Pa., stating that on the day before that borough "went dry for the first time in its history." This was because the court had warned constables to enforce the law against sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday. Shenandoah is the largest incorporated place in Schuylkill county. Its population in 1910 was 25,774. It would probably have been a third class city years ago had not the saloon people objected because of the necessarily higher rate for licenses.

The Brooks law has been on the books since 1887. During all the years since then Shenandoah has been notorious for the abnormally large number of its licensed houses. The statutory provisions against Sunday selling and the penalty therefor are well known. It is possible that even the judges of the court, who in Schuylkill county, although the most practical politicians are also "learned in the law," are familiar with them. Yet Shenandoah is now dry for the first time in its history. Temperance people have made their campaigns. They have endeavored time and again, all over the county, to reduce the number of licenses. They have had the sympathy of many elements in the community, but have seldom had encouragement from the court at Pottsville. Once in a while there has been a protest from the bench, and there has been judicial objection to brewery ownership of saloons and to club activities, but of substantial diminution of bars and of systematic attempt to discover and punish violation of the license act in respect to forbidden days and hours there has been nothing of consequence.

It is this sort of contempt for the law that has made a mockery of it and given force to the local option movement. It is the abuse of the license system by dealers in such towns as Shenandoah that is making prohibition a more absorbing issue with each passing year. It is the supreme indifference of courts in counties like Schuylkill to anything approaching the proper interpretation of the law and exercise of their authority and discretion that has had much to do with the outcry against judges.



HON. WILLIAM H TAFT

PRESIDENT TAFT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Those who ridicule the effectiveness of President Taft's anti-trust policy should not overlook this important fact—NO NEW BIG TRUSTS WERE FORMED DURING HIS ADMINISTRATION. Nearly all the great combinations of capital of which the people complain were organized during the preceding seven years.

CASSIUS W. RANNEY.



Here in Lawrence County we again witness the farce of the Hotel men applying for a liquor license and our temperance people again to present to our Court remonstrances.

We who have lived here in Lawrence County the past four years certainly should have some well defined ideas of conditions as to what the average citizen over the State would term "dry territory"—because Judge Porter has refused all applicants for liquor license and our Hotels been deprived of their ALLEGED legal rights under the Brooks Law, our County and particularly the City of New Castle is far from what the term "dry territory" would imply—with our social clubs, to-wit: The Lawrence Club, the Elks Club, the Moose Club with over eleven hundred members, the Eagles and various social organizations,—singing societies, etc., that have their side board flourishing and existing here, they are by far a greater detriment to our community than the well conducted licensed Hotel. The Hotels are a blessing as compared to them. Social organizations of this character where a side board is maintained and part of the By Laws and constitutions, is only a guise to evade the Law and where they do more harm than the Hotels where responsible and competent men are in charge. These social organizations are filled nightly with our best men—our leading and old substantial families and all, as a rule, are young men—where freedom as to appetite has no reign—and where, in a measure, good morals are lost—no restraint—and where, as a "Windup" manhood—self respect are all gone, is the result of belonging to these organizations.

In addition to the social clubs we have here the speakeasies galore as the Court records will show.

In my expressions in this article I wish to be clear and thoroughly understood. If the present Legislature passes a Local Option measure with a County unit, I will vote "dry,"—but I cannot endorse nor will I under the present conditions—endorse what the good people here have been doing in the way of remonstrating with our Court. It reminds me of the story years ago—when our first trains were running over the prairie West of Chicago—they often would come upon a large herd of Buffalo. On one occasion—when the train approached—the herd all took to their heels and raised a vast dust, but a little, sturdy Bull got out on the track with his head down and undertook to master the situation. Of course the engine knocked him "sky high." The engineer commenting on the event said that he gloried in the little Bull's spunk, but damn his judgment.

Personally I know that the motives of these men who encourage the signing of these remonstrances are sincere. Their motives are pure as a baby's, but we now have an opportunity to lend our efforts, work and play for local option—give the people in each County the right at the ballot to settle this matter. As long as our Commonwealth has on our Statute books a Law that permits the sale of liquors publicly as a beverage, then it is the people's right in each County to

have a voice in the matter as to whether it shall be sold therein—and to our friends, the Prohibitionists, some of them cannot see across the road—they should put on a pair of green goggles and have a gag put into their mouth. We ask them to take conditions as they now are and help in a reasonable way and no expect practical Prohibition in their day and generation—if ever, and I would ask them if they know of any law that will prevent an individual from making a barrel of cider and putting it into the cellar until Christmas or January when if he takes a few glasses I can assure him by personal experience that it will “curl one’s hair,” or, if there is any law that will prevent one from making in the summer some of that old fashioned elderberry wine or white flower wine that will, if you drink even a moderate amount of it, you stay drunk for a week. And again, at Washington, D. C., where they continue to legislate for the liquor interests—where it seems they have become so caloused to public opinion that they openly confess by what they do that they cannot operate and run this government without the revenues derived from spiritous liquors. I ask them will you continue to vote and advocate against something that our government itself is a co-partner in?

And to the Anti-Saloon League, their officers and members. I wish to frame my language courteously for I assure you that I do not wish to offend, but do you remember the preacher in York State years ago with his blatant mouth during Blaine’s campaign who shouted “Rum, Romanism and Rebellion” and the results—the mischief he did—it reminds me a “Word once spoken can never be recalled.” Your motives are commendable—it is only your procedure and manner of putting into effect,—your good wishes I would comment on. As a rule the average preacher does not know anything more about practical politics than a hog knows about putting on a pair of skates. we all certainly want to work together harmoniously—the one ideal of what constitutes right—will have to be our guide. At this time fortunately the people as a whole seem to be clamoring for a local option measure and we recognize that if anything is accomplished this 1915 Legislature the Republican party members are the ones that will deliver the goods.

I hope that my expression in this book will prove of interest. I have tried to present a clear, concise conception of conditions as they exist. If my expressions in this book appear radical or if with some my language seems harsh—I ask you to consider that I am dispensing my best talent and judgment on a question that is paramount and what I have written I have done so after I have prayed to Almighty God to help me. If, as I say, there are parts of my language that you interpret in a wrong manner than the spirit that I wish to convey, I ask you to be generous and give me that consideration you would ask if you were the Author of this production.

The Republican Party in power this year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen will have to their credit the placing on our Statute books of a local option measure that Governor Brumbaugh outlined in his platform for the people of this Commonwealth.

CASSIUS W. RANNEY.

REFLECTIONS

Too much of the beverage that makes the mind wander
in devious ways is liable to put our
Commonwealth in wrong

IN the dispensing of Cocaine, Strichnia, Arsenic, Morphine, etc., in the State of Pennsylvania, do our laws regulate or restrict those who dispense these commodities? Again, where the "dealer" complies with the law and pays his fee for privilege of handling Cigars, Tobacco and Oleomargarine, will he approve of his competitor dispensing of these commodities unless he recognizes and complies with the law, and should not the dealer who conforms to the law be protected?

HOTEL MEN TO ACT ON LIQUOR CLUBS

Lancaster, Pa., December 23, 1911.

Louis Lukes of the Walton, Philadelphia, has been re-elected president of the State Hotel Men's Association. Thomas C. Leslie was chosen secretary-treasurer.

President Lukes, in his address, declared that the unlicensed clubs have worked great hardships to the hotel men, who pay high licenses.

The president stated that in many places proceedings will be instituted against unlicensed places.

Rev. Samuel C. Gamble, pastor of the Second U. P. Church, New Castle, Pa., in the course of his morning service, June 23, 1912, referred to the social club in the following language: "I would rather have in New Castle twenty-five licensed hotels or saloons than these drinking clubs as they are running to-day."

Safeguard and protect our young men, is our battle-cry.

SERPENT—KING ALCOHOL

God made all things, and everything that was made was for some good purpose. Alcohol, Morphine, Strichnia, Cocaine, Arsenic, etc., all, according to God's word, have a place to be used for the benefit of mankind. The abuse of these commodities is to disobey, and is the doing of what God outlines in his Holy Word: We are not supposed to stick our finger in the serpent's mouth. Penalty—*"The wages of sin is Death."*—CASSIUS W. RANNEY

GOLDEN RULE BRIEFS

The Good of Others.—"Do your best, and rejoice with him who can do better. Thank God for every wave of uplifting that takes a fellow-mortal to a higher level, though you may not yourself be borne aloft on the billow. "There is an infinite satisfaction in receiving the gifts of God, but the privilege of becoming the means through which he will bestow light and blessing upon others, is the greatest privilege bestowed upon man. "There is no beautifier of the complexion, or form, or behavior, like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us."—Emerson. "The wealth of a man is the number of things he loves and blesses, and by which he is loved and blessed."—Carlyle. He who makes goodness attractive, and shows that wickedness, no matter how promising, is always misery and ruin, is doing the greatest good to his fellow-men.

Religious.—Labor not for the sake of ism or creed, but for humanity's sake. Let charity go hand in hand with Zeal. "To be furious in religion is to be irreligiously religious." "Truth for authority, not authority for truth." Christ's kingdom upon earth comes not by stress of law or force of arms." "Men are attracted by the power of love, but they cannot be driven toward the driver." "When coercion is introduced into any sacred work, at that moment it loses its sacredness and is no longer the work of God." The truth of religion is never represented by physical force. Beware of that kind of loyalty which leads to partisanship and bitter sectarianism. "The cruelty of savages is not equal to the cruelty of saints who think it their duty to torment their fellow-creatures."—James Freeman Clarke.

Freedom.—"Freedom to think and act is the first prerogative of man." Let your declaration of independence have in it freedom for others as well as for yourself,—freedom of conscience for one and for all. "We rejoice in laws because they guard our liberty—not because they interfere with it."—Holland. He only is free whose body is the servant of his mind, and whose mind untrammelled is the servant of God. It is only by volition that moral character is developed, hence to deprive man of free choice is to rob him of moral growth. Let every man be true to the light that shines for him, and if his way of thinking and acting is wrong, correct it by giving him more light, and by the power of example, not by coercion. "Envy not the oppressor, and choose none of his ways."—Solomon.



REFLECTIONS

Local Option looms.

The Republican Party still lives.

Never feel a bit backward about going forward.

Weakness trusts in its strength; strength fears in its weakness.

The surest way to reveal your weakness is to hide your motive.

The sublimity of the mountain is not in the mountain but in us.

There is nothing that has been praised or abused more than liberty.

The safety of the spire is not on the thinness of the top, but in the solidity of the bottom.

The man who deserves a monument never needs one, while the one who needs one never deserves it.

There is learning enough in the world just now to solve all the great questions, but there is not wisdom enough.

Freedom is the law of God and yet if man could have his way one half of creation would be abject slaves to the other half.

A good cause seldom fails through the judiciousness of its enemies, but through the injudiciousness of its friends.

There is nothing that a man is more proud of than his reason and yet if two strange dogs fall to fighting in the streets he will side with one dog or another.

WANTS STATE LICENSE BOARD

Ohio's New Governor to Offer Bill to Legislature.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch, Friday, February 5, 1915

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 4—What is declared to be the official Administration bill to “decentralize” the liquor license machinery will be presented within a few days to the General Assembly. It would provide for a State board of license commissioners like the one now in office. The board, however, would not have the duty of enforcement of the liquor laws, this task being left to a special officer to be provided for in a separate bill. The board of two named to succeed the present board of one will be named like the present board, by the Governor.

The State board will name local commissioners for license districts, which are to combine in each instance several counties, to reduce the expense of administration. There has also been agreement to make the new saloon regulations in bills apart from the administrative act. This is done to thwart the activity of the liquor interests, which it is intimated by Republican leaders, as showing such strength in opposition as to threaten the legislative temperance program. The House today killed a bill to abolish the death penalty for murder.

THE PERFECT MAN

There is a man who never drinks,
Nor smokes, nor chews, nor swears;
Who never gambles, never flirts,
And shuns all sinful snares.
—He's Paralyzed.

There is a man who never does
A thing that is not right;
His wife can tell just where he is
At morning, noon and night.
—He's dead.

NEW BOOKS ISSUED BY
ALDERMAN CASSIUS W. RANNEY
DURING THE YEAR 1913

Alderman Ranney's latest pamphlet on "How to Control Booze" which is attracting State wide attention both from the press and from men of prominence, publicists and members of the Legislature, is now on sale at all book stores. Alderman Ranney has given the liquor problem close study, and his deductions are unique and logical. He deals not only with the subject of the licensed saloon, but with the social club sideboard and other vexing phases of the problem. The book is copyrighted, and well worth the perusal of every patriotic citizen of Pennsylvania.

(From New Castle News, October 25, 1913)

"Partisanship vs. Principles" is the subject of the new pamphlet just issued by Alderman Cassius W. Ranney of this city. The subject matter deals with the regular and Progressive Republicans, and predicts the termination of the differences in the party.

Mr. Ranney has given considerable time to a study of present political conditions. His booklet is well illustrated with a number of beautiful half-tone reproductions of famous men of the country.

Office of
CASSIUS W. RANNEY

New Castle, Pa., November 18th, 1913

Charles D. Hilles,
Chairman Rep. Nat. Com.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I forward you in today's mail, under separate cover, copy of pamphlet "PARTISANSHIP vs. PRINCIPLES."

Inasmuch as the Republican National Committee has been called to meet in Washington, D. C., December 16th, A. D. 1913, the expression contained in my pamphlet may be considered "timely"—at any rate I have tried to present a clear, concise conception of conditions as they exist today.

In 1912 I voted for Theo. Roosevelt, but I realize that after all we are all Republicans, the regulars and those insisting on a change not so much in policy as in the method of party procedure. The party, whether united or divided, marks back to the ideals of Lincoln and the splendid leadership of Garfield, Mark Hanna and McKinley. If there is anything I can say or do in my humble way to help make the meeting on December 16th a success and to bring the warring elements of our beloved party together on a common footing and an understanding born of toleration and good will, I shall be happy indeed.

Very truly yours,

CASSIUS W. RANNEY

P. S. I also send in this mail copy of book to Secretary James B Reynolds of the Republican National Committee, Washington, D. C.

C. W. R.

Office of
CHARLES D. HILLES

November 20th, 1913

Hon. Cassius W. Ranney,
New Castle, Pa.

Dear Mr. Ranney:

I very greatly appreciate your courtesy in sending me a copy of your "Partisanship vs. Principles," which, upon receipt, I shall read with great interest. I am glad to have your manly comment on the situation and I believe we shall shortly pave the way to a mutual understanding.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES D. HILLES

MANY FAMED IN COLLECTION.

(From New Castle News, Wednesday, January 27, 1915)

Alderman Ranney Has Collected Group of Pictures Very Highly Prized.

One would think Alderman Cassius W. Ranney was a dyed in the wool Republican but in his valuable collection of portraits which hang in his office are the portraits of Democrats, men who have been prominent in political life and prominent on pulpit and platform. One of his portraits that would please New Castle people to look at is that of the late Doctor Jordan who died in California. Mr. Ranney, being a Presbyterian, is especially fond of this portrait.

Another is of the late Tom Johnson of Cleveland, a Democrat. This man's memory is very dear to all the people of Cleveland. In fact, he was known the country over.

The portraits include, to-wit: Lincoln, Taft, William Jennings Bryan, Penrose, Oliver, Roosevelt, Dr. Brumbaugh, Billy Sunday, Roosevelt, McKinley, Mark Hanna, Garfield, Tom Johnson, Judge Porter Mayor Tyler, and a number of others.

More of our town people are Atty. S. W. Dana, James A. Gardner, the late Attorney D. B. Kurtz and the late Attorney John G. McConahy; William Patterson, the successful banker who died in September, 1905; the late Captain Cooper, who died in March, 1906; the Rev. M. L. Cornelius, author of the hymn, "Sometime We Will Understand," who was raised in North Beaver township, this country, and who died in Washington, D. C., in 1903; Robert S. Breckinridge, who died in February, 1904; A. G. Curtin, who was governor of Pennsylvania; General Lee and his staff; Stonewall Jackson, Jennie Wade, the only woman killed at Gettysburg—killed while baking bread for the soldiers; William McClelland, captain of Company B when it was mustered out at the end of the war; Henry Danforth, first captain of Battery B, who was killed June 30, 1862, and many other very interesting portraits.

Mr. Ranney is very much interested just now in these portraits in addition to his new book "Liquor Legislation" which is in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution soon. He has a line of "Village Squire" postals—a unique variety of selections and also a complete selection of "Portraits of Notable Men and Celebrities." They are postcards par excellence and he feels certain that they will be appreciated by persons who are wanting a certain portrait at a nominal cost.

The portraits and postals are unique and in advance of anything in that line on the market.

NOTICE!

NEW BOOK—1915

Liquor Legislation

By

CASSIUS W. RANNEY

Paper cover 25 cents per copy.

Board cover 75 cents per copy.

Limp leather (Souvenir Edition)

\$1.50 per copy.

Put up in envelopes for mailing or in quantities for distribution.

Sold on subscription by agents.

Portraits ten cents per copy,
six for fifty cents.

"Village Squire" postals five cents each, six for twenty-five cents. Ask your dealer for "Village Squire" postals, unique variety of selections.

All of my productions and each part of my work copyrighted.

Address all communication to

CASSIUS W. RANNEY,

Room 4, Dean Building

NEW CASTLE, PA.